

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY. OCTOBER 20, 1865.

NO. 32

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by  
A. G. HODGES & CO.  
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

STATEMENT  
OF THE  
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1856.

First, The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second, The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third, Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule, 130,045 15

Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate, 11,100 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent interest, 200,145 15

Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days, 174,820 23

Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security, 9,425 60

Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting return, 16,900 00

Amounts due from Agents not included in above, 17,855 49

Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office, 1,604 45

Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home offices and agencies), 5,998 46

Missouri defense warrants, 1,814 04

Revenue stamps, 417 00

Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable, \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies, 4,425 80

Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies, 59,012 55

Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value, 40,412 55

Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, houses of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.

No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357, 000 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.

Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of not less than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, not any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.

(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the 18th day of September, 1865.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 18th day of March, 1865.

(Signed) A. C. BERNON-DY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Frankfort, Ky., May 1, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 2, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand this day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,

The Cheapest and Best Article Used for

BLUING CLOTHES!

FOR SALE BY

BUGGISTS & GROCERS.

July 14, 1865—3m.

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MISCELLANY.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

SOONER OR LATER.

BY HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.

Sooner or later the storms shall beat Over my slumber from head to feet; Sooner or later the winds shall rave In the long grass above my grave.

I shall not heed them where I lie, Nothing their sound shall signify, Nothing the headstones fret of rain, Nothing to me the dark day's pain.

Sooner or later the sun shall shine With tender warmth on that mound of mine; Sooner or later in summer air, Clover and violet blossom there.

I shall not feel in that deep-laid rest, The sheeted light fall over my breast, Nor ever note in those hidden hours The wind-blown breath of the tossing flowers.

Sooner or later the stainless snows Shall add their hush to my mute repose; Sooner or later shall slant and shift, And hump my bed with the dazzling drift.

Chill though that frozen pall shall seem, Its touch no colder can make the dream That rocks not the sweet and sacred dread Shrouding the city of the dead.

Sooner or later the bee shall come And fill the room with his golden hum; Sooner or later on half-paused wing The blue-bird's warble about me ring—

Ring and chirrup and whistle with glee, Nothing his music means to me, None of these beautiful things shall know How soundly their lover sleeps below.

Sooner or later, far in the night, The stars over me shall swing their flight; Sooner or later my darling's dew Catches the white spark in their silent ooze.

Never a ray shall pierce the gloom That wraps me round in the kindly tomb; Peace shall be perfect for lip and brow Sooner or later—Oh, why not now!

THE MISER'S REQUEST.

The hour hand of Philip Acre's old-fashioned silver watch was pointing to the figure eight—the snug red curtains shut out the rain and darkness of the March night, and the fire snapped and crackled behind the hot red bars of the little grate in a most comfortable and cozy sort of way, casting a rose shine into the thoughtful brown eyes that were tracing castles and coronets into the burning coals. For Philip Acre was for once indulging himself in the dangerous fascination of a day-dream.

"If I were only rich," he pondered to himself. "Ah, if—then good bye to all those dusty old law books, and good bye to all the mended boots and thrice turned coats, and all the ways and means that turn a man's life into wretched bondage. Would not I revel in new books and delicious paintings, and fine horses? Wouldn't I buy a set of jewels for Edith—not pale pearls or sickly emeralds, but diamonds to blaze like fire upon her white throat? Wouldn't I—what nonsense I'm talking, though!" he cried, suddenly rousing himself. "Phil Acre, hold your confounded tongue—I did suppose you were a fellow of more sense. Here you are neither rich nor distinguished, but a simple law student—while Edith Willis is far above your moonstruck aspirations as the Queen of Night herself. She loves me, though—she will wait—and the time may one day come that—hallo, come in, whoever you are."

It was only the serving maid of the establishment, carrying a letter in the corner of her apron between her finger and thumb. Please, sir, the postman just left it—two cents to pay."

"Here are your two coppers, Katy—a pretty fair equivalent for any letter I may receive. Now, then," he added, as the door closed on Katy's substantial back, "let's see what my unknown correspondent has to say. A black seal, eh?—not having any relations to lose, I am not alarmed at the prognosis."

He broke the seal and glanced leisurely over the short, business-like communication contained within, with a face that varied from incredulous surprise to sudden gladness.

"Am I dreaming," he mused to himself, as if to insure complete possession of his sense. "No, I am wide awake and in my right mind; it's no part of my waking visions. But who would ever suppose that old Theorem Mortimer, whom I haven't seen for sixteen years, would die and leave me all his money? Why, am I really to be rich? Oh, Edith, Edith!"

He clasped both hands over his eyes, sick and giddy with the thought that all the years of silent waiting were at length to be bridged over by the old miser's bequest—he might claim Edith now. How full of sunshine were the weeks that flitted over the head of the accepted lover, made beautiful by Edith's love.

It was precisely a week before the wedding, and the gently veiled lamps were just lighted in Dr. Willis' drawing room, where Edith sat working on a bit of cembic ruffling and singing to herself.

"I wonder if Mortimer Place is so very lovely," she said to a silver-haired lady who sat opposite her. "Philip is going to take me there when we return from our wedding tour. He says it is the sweetest spot fancy could devise, with fountains, shrubbery and delicious copses. Shall we not be happy there?"

She started up with a blush, for while the words were still on her lips, Philip Acre came into the room, looking a little troubled, yet cheerful withal. Mrs. Willis disappeared into the conservatory, leaving the lovers alone.

"You are looking grave, Philip," said Edith, as he bent and kissed her.

"I am feeling so darling. I have a very unpleasant disclosure to make—our marriage must be postponed indefinitely."

"Philip, for what reason?"

"To enable me to realize sufficient to support you in a becoming manner."

"But, Philip, I thought—"

"You thought me the heir of Theorem Mortimer's wealth? So I was, Edith, a

few hours since, but I have relinquished all claim to it now. When I accepted the bequest, it was under the impression that no living heir existed. I learned to-day that a cousin—a woman—is alive, in ignorance of her relationship. Of course, I shall immediately transfer all the property to her."

"But, Philip, the will has made it legally yours."

"Legally, it is; could I reconcile it to my ideas of truth and honor to avail myself of old Mortimer's fanciful freak, at this woman's expense, I might take the hoarded wealth, but I should never respect myself again. Could I dream of legally defrauding the rightful heir? Nay, dearest, I may lose name and wealth, but I would rather die than suffer a single stain on my honor as a Christian gentleman."

"You have done right, Philip," said Edith, with sparkling eyes. "We will wait, and hope on, happy in loving one another more dearly than ever. But who is she? what is her name?"

"That's just what I didn't stop to inquire. I will write again to my lawyer to ask the questions and to direct that a deed of conveyance be instantly made out, and then, darling—"

His lips quivered a moment, yet he manfully completed the bitter sentence:

"Then I will begin the battle of life over again."

And Edith's loving eyes told him what she thought of his noble self-abnegation, a sweet testimonial.

"Hem!" said Dr. Willis, polishing his eyeglasses masterfully with a crimson silk pocket handkerchief; "I didn't think the young fellow had so much stamina about him—an honorable thing to do. Edith, I have never felt exactly about Phil Acre's being worthy of you before—"

"Papa!"

"But my mind is made up now. When he comes again?"

"This evening, sir," faltered Edith, the violet eyes softly dropping.

"Tell him, Edith, that he may have you next Wednesday, just the same as ever. And as for the law practicing—why there's time for that afterwards. Child, don't strangle me with your kisses—keep 'em for Phil."

He looked at his daughter with eyes that were strangely dim.

"Tried and not found wanting!" he muttered indistinctly.

The perfume of orange blossoms had died away, the glimmer of pearls and satin was hidden in velvet casings, and traveling trunks, and Mr. and Mrs. Acre old married people of a full week's duration, were driving along the shores of the Hudson in the amber glow of a glorious June sunset.

"Hallo! which way is Thomas going?" said Philip, leaning from the window, as the carriage turned out of the shore road.

"I told him the road to take, Phil," said Edith, with bright sparkling eyes. "Let me have my own way just for once. We are going to our new home."

"Are we?" said Phil, with a comical grimace.

"Wait until you see, sir," said Mrs. Acre, pointing up a little rosebud of a mouth.

And Phil "waited" dutifully.

"Where are we?" he asked in astonishment, when the carriage drove up in front of a stately built portico, which seemed not entirely unfamiliar to him. "Surely, this is Mortimer Place?"

"I shouldn't be surprised if it was," said Dr. Willis, emerging from the doorway. "Walk in, my boy—come Edith! Well, how do you like the looks of your new house?"

"Our new house?" repeated Philip. "I do not understand you, sir."

"Why, I mean that your little wife yonder is the soul surviving relative of Theorem Mortimer, although she never new of it until this morning. Her mother was old Mortimer's cousin, but some absurd quarrel had caused a total cessation of intercourse between the two branches of the family. I was aware of the facts all along, but wasn't sorry to avail myself of the opportunity to see what kind of stuff you were made of, Phil Acre. And now, as the deed of conveyance isn't made out yet, I don't suppose your lawyer will trouble himself about it. The heiress won't quarrel with you, I'll be bound."

Philip Acre's cheeks flushed, and then grew pale with strong, hidden emotion, as he looked at his fair wife standing beside him, the sunset turning her bright hair to coils of shining gold, and thought how unerringly the hand of Providence had straightened out the tangled web of his destiny.

Out of darkness.

Artemus Ward Insures His Life.

I kum to the conclusion lately that life war so on-artim, that the only way for me to stand a fair chance with other folks, was to get my life insured, and so I called on the agent of the "Garden Angel Life Insurance Co.," and answered the following questions which war put to me from the top up to an fat old belly on any eny man ever owned.

1st Q. Are you mail or femail? If so, state how long you have been so.

2nd. Are you subject to fits, and if so, do you have more than one at a time?

3d. What is your ficing weight?

4th. Did you ever have any encestors, and if so how much?

5th. What is your legal opinion of the constitutionality of the 10 common-liments?

6th. Do you ever have eny night nares?

7th. Are you married or single, or are you a bachelor?

8th. Du you believe in future state? If yu dn, state it.

9th. What are your private sentiments about a rush on rats in bed; can it be did successfully?

10th. Have you ever committed suicide, and if so, how did it seem to effect you?

After answering the above questions like a nun in the confinnit, the slikt little fat old teller with gold specks on ed i was insured for life, and probably would remain so for n term ny years. I thanked him and smiled one nv my most pensive smiles

OUR NEW HOUSE.

"Eureka! I have it!" I cried, as I entered the house.

"Found what?" quired Mrs. Dobb.

"The house, my dear. The very house we want."

"Oh, have you?" exclaimed my wife, with an intensity of emphasis that sufficiently explained her appreciation of the horrors of house hunting in April.

"I am so glad. It relieves my mind of more anxiety than you think, James. Where is it?"

"Here, in the paper," and I pulled a morning paper from my pocket, where I had carried it all day, and struck it open triumphantly with my strong right hand.

"Oh—James?"

"This is unprofitable business, Susan," said I, "I shall pursue it no longer."

"But what will you do, James? Stay here?"

"No! We can't stay here at the advanced rent."

"I'll go to a house agent. I ought to have thought of that in the first place."

I called on an agent the next day, and had some conversation with him.

"If you will tell me about what sum you wish to pay for a house, Mr.—"

"Dobb, is my name."

"Mr. Dobb, I have no doubt I can suit you to a T."

I named a little sum in advance of what I had paid the year for the house I now occupy, and the agent replied:

"There is a house in one of the most genteel and agreeable neighborhoods in town, which is to be vacated on the first of May, which I can let you have at the price you name, and it is really a treasure at that figure. It has ten rooms, with a stoop and enclosed piazza in front, overrun with vines in summer, and is two stories high. The conveniences are such as permit no criticism. I promise you and stake my reputation on the event, that you will find it quite to your liking. The rent is not low, to be sure, as things go, but the neighborhood is one of the choicest in the city. It has been occupied the past year by a very careful tenant, to whom no objection is entertained that I can learn except he has children."

"So have I children," I said, very decisively; "four of them; and I intend that they shall occupy the same house with me during the next twelve months, at all hazards. So, if that is the objection, I believe we may drop the subject where it is."

"Ah, yes," said the agent blandly. "It is only an objection of principle, however. The owner is opposed to renting his houses to families with children on principle. The house to which I refer is the only exception to this rule. I have no doubt he could be induced to make the same exception in your favor, sir."

"But, if for me, why not for his present tenant?" I asked.

"Oh, he would for his present tenant, he told me, but the gentleman refused to pay the increased rent, I am informed, and has found another house."

Some further conversation followed. I was shown a plan of the offered house, and various excellencies were explained to me. I was fully convinced it was an excellent residence; and, after my weary experience in house hunting, I felt quite a glow of satisfaction at the prospect of release on such comparatively reasonable terms. I engaged the house at once.

"Have a lease prepared to-day," said I to the agent, "and to-morrow I will come and sign it."

Mrs. Dobb was overjoyed when I told her all about it that day at dinner. It was plain to see we had secured a good home for the coming year.

"But, James," said my wife, "you haven't told me where the house is situated."

"Well, that's a good joke," said I. "Upon my word, I never thought to ask! I'll do so after dinner."

I did. The agent said it was at Stutchar street.

"Is it?" said I. "We shan't have far to move, then, probably, for I live in Stutchar street now, and a delightful street it is. What did you say was the number?"

"The number is seventeen."

"Seventeen!" I cried in astonishment.

"Yes, sir."

"West side?"

"Yes. You know the house, perhaps?"

"I should think I ought to," was my response in a hysterical tone. "I have lived in it for the past year."

Yes. I have rented my own house at a comfortable advance on last year's figure. When I told Mrs. Dobb about it, she laughed till she cried.

I went running over the house, examining its merits critically, and scrutinizing the rooms with quite a new and peculiar interest.

"It is a good house, Susan, at any rate, that we know."

"It is, James. I am very well satisfied. To be sure the kitchen is rather small, and there is more room up stairs than we really need, but I don't believe we could be better suited on the whole."

"And then, my dear wife," cried I, in a tone of exultation, "think what an escape from the horrors of the first of May! No exorbitant charges to dry-cleaners—no broken mirrors and scratched furniture—no sleeping on the parlor floor—no going to a restaurant for dinner on family. We can be as happy next first of May as the shepherds of Arcadia. We'll have a regular merry making in the back yard, if it don't rain."

THE FADING LEAF.—We all do fade as a leaf. Change, thank God, is the essence of life. "Passing away" is written on all things, and passing away is passing on from strength to strength, from glory to glory—Spring has its growth, summer its fruition, and autumn its festive ingathering. The spring of eager preparation waxes into the summer of noble work, mellowing in its turn into the serene autumn, the golden robe haze of October, when the soul may robe itself in jubilant drapery, awaiting the welcome command, "Come up higher," where mortality shall be swallowed up in life.

Why, then, should autumn tinge our thoughts with sadness? We fade as the

leaf fades, only to revivify. Though it fall, it shall raise again. Does the bud fear to become a blossom, or the blossom shudder as it swells into fruit, and shall the redeemed weep that they must become glorified? Strange inconsistency. We faint with the burden and heat of the day. We bow down under the crosses that are laid upon our shoulders. We are bruised and torn by the snares and pitfalls which beset our way, and into which our unwary feet often fall. We are famished, and foot sore, and travel-stained from our long journey, and yet we are saddened by tokens that we shall pass away from all these. Away from sin and sorrow, from temptation and fall, from disappointment and weary waiting, and a fearful looking for of evil, to purity and holiness, and the full fruition of every hope—bliss which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor heart conceived—to a world whence all that made this dreary, is forever banished, and where all that made this delightful is forever renewed and increased—a world where the activities and energies of the soul shall have full scope, and love and recognition wait upon its steps forever.

CINCINNATI COLLEGE  
OF  
Medicine and Surgery.

THE TWENTIETH REGULAR COURSE OF lectures will begin on Monday, October 23, and continue until the latter part of February, with preliminary lectures during the first three weeks of October.

There will be Clinical Lectures in the Commercial (City) Hospital throughout the entire winter open to medical students.

FACULTY.

B. S. Lawson, M. D.—Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

Thomas Wood, M. D.—Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

John H. Tate, M. D.—Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Daniel Vaughn, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.

Frederick Koller, M. D.—Professor of Pathology and Diseases of Children.

R. S. Read, M. D.—Professor of Maternal Medicine and Therapeutics.



From the Baltimore American  
We are Going Home.

We have seen nothing more clearly indicating the pleasure with which some of the Southern people return to the Union than the short address of Mr. Reade, President of the North Carolina Convention, delivered on taking his seat to preside over that body. In the course of his remarks he uses the following language:

"Fellow-citizens, we are going home. Let painful reflections upon our late separation, and pleasant memories of our early union, quicken our footsteps toward the old mansion, that we may grasp hard again the hand of Friendship which stands at the door, and sheltered by the old homestead, which was built upon a rock and has withered the storm, enjoy together the long, bright future which awaits us."

This is uttered in the true spirit of brotherhood. It shows that the influence of early education has not been utterly destroyed by rebellion, but that there are those whose memories go back to earlier days, and who rejoice in the prospect of again claiming their rights of citizenship beneath the folds of the banner for which their fathers fought.

"We are going home," says Mr. Reade. To an American citizen, such an expression is full of meaning. It conveys an idea of all that is most cherished—of rest, of peace, of happiness. The word "home" symbolizes all these. It is the place we retire to when the struggles of the day are over, to find sympathy and love. That any one should use such an expression in regard to a re-establishment of political relations, shows how much bitterness and sorrow was entailed by separation, and how powerful are the emotions with which those who were unwillingly forced out of the Union are agitated at the prospect of claiming their old position in their own country.

It is, indeed, like an exile returning to the country of his birth and his affections. Those who were forced by circumstances to submit to the domination of the rebellion were indeed in worse than a foreign country, for they had not the privilege of being strangers. They were compelled in many cases to become citizens of a foreign Power and to take up arms for it. To such men it will indeed be a pleasure to unite with Mr. Reade in cherishing "pleasant memories of our early union," so as to "quicken their footsteps toward the old mansion."

It was a great and glorious mansion when they were in it, but it had a domestic institution which marred its economy and poisoned its peace. The family quarrel over this institution, and have now made up their minds to dispense with it. Let us hope that, the bone of contention being removed, the Union of the future will be more harmonious than the Union of the past, so that all entitled to the protection of its laws may find it to be a home indeed.

In coming home the South is a great gainer. She gains in character and influence, in political power, and in all that contributes towards national greatness. Our resources are added to her own. The citizens of the South, who would have hampered themselves by political dogmas, which would have destroyed their political importance, and made them tributary to some powerful ally, are being restored to their old status as citizens of the United States of America, whose power has been demonstrated in crushing the Rebellion, and as such citizens the world will accord to them, as to us, the position to which the manifestations of this power has elevated our Government. They will share with us in the additional lustre which has been shed upon our arms. The very bravery their misguided leaders displayed in the contest, as does that of our military chieftains, to the advantage of the whole country, as regards its military reputation. The world, which has gazed in wonder at the mighty armies and unparalleled energy of the conflict, which has seen hundreds of thousands of men marshaled in battle, and contend days and weeks together with doubtful advantage on either side and courage and endurance on both, cannot fail to respect a power which combines them both. When the day comes that calls our Southern friends to arms under the Old Flag, side by side with our own brave wearers of the blue, we are assured that all those who feel like Mr. Reade that they are coming "home," will help to add new lustre to the arms of their old country.

#### President of the N. C. Convention.

The special correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Judge E. G. Reade of Person County, who has been elected President of the Convention has been elected, I am told, on account of his unexceptional record, as well as for his ability and general high character.

He is among the self-made men of the Convention. He was a tanner's boy; grew up a hard-working man, educated himself, studied law, became distinguished at the bar, and finally was elected to the Legislature, in which he served with distinction and ability. He was elected to Congress about the year 1854, from the Fifth District. He took no part in the opening of the Rebellion, being at the time President of the Roxboro Bank, the only institution which took no Confederate stock.

He was finally appointed, in February, 1864, to fill an unexpired term of George Davis in the Confederate Senate, and served about a month, during which he distinguished himself in a speech defending North Carolina, and in favor of peace. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, by Gov. Holden, in the Seventh Dis-

trict Circuit. His speech at the opening of the Convention is a true index to his strong loyal feeling. He was a Henry Clay Whig, and has always been a moderate and conservative man, and has been in favor of laws for the suppression of the traffic in liquor.

#### North Carolina Convention.

The following report of the Ordinance adopted by the Convention declaring the Ordinance of Secession null and void, and the incident connected with its introduction and discussion will be found very interesting. It is from the special correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette:

A few moments after the committee to whose hands this subject was intrusted, returned, and through its chairman, Mr. Boyden, made the following comprehensive report, which is by far the most decided document on this subject which has been presented in any of the conventions which have yet assembled, and reflects the greatest honor upon its originators, Messrs. N. Boyden and B. F. Moore:

An Ordinance Declaring Null and Void the Ordinance of May 20th, 1861.—Be it declared and ordained by the delegates of the good people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance of the Convention of the State of North Carolina, ratified on the 20th day of November, 1789, which adopted and ratified the Constitution of the United States, is now, and at all times since the adoption and ratification thereof, hath been in full force and effect notwithstanding the supposed ordinance of the 20th day of May, 1861, declaring that the same be repealed, rescinded and abrogated, and the supposed ordinance is now, and at all times hath been, null and void.

This was an unexpected shot, and a large number instinctively dodged a little, as men sometimes will in similar circumstances on the field.

Nearly every member of the Convention is ready and willing to vote for the repeal of the ordinance of secession, but Mr. Boyden invited them to take a very cold bath, and a perceptible shiver ran over part of the members. A motion to suspend the rules to consider the question at once, called up Judge Manly, who rose as if he were about to deliver a funeral discourse over a beloved friend. He considered the report as most important, as really involving all they had met for—in this he was right—and though all were ready to repeal the ordinance of secession, he thought some might want to "change the phraseology." He spoke much in the style of a boy condemned to take a large dose of oil, and asking his mother for a little sweetening to modify its nauseousness.

JUDGE MANLY AS PRINCIPAL MOVER.—This gentleman feels very bad over the late turn in Confederate affairs. He is not only the leader of the rebel element in the Convention, but he is also the chief mourner. He has many pall bearers to assist him as the dead body of secession is brought into the hall, and they all feel and look very solemn as the funeral exercises progress. When they are called upon to part with the body of the deceased, as they will be in a few days at most, the scene will doubtless be affecting.

The Judge obtained the floor, and stated that as he had intimated before that the phraseology of the ordinance of the committee did not suit him, it might be expected that he would propose a substitute, but that the one introduced by his friend came so near his views that he would be willing to compromise on that. The Judge is antiquated; he talks still of compromise. He declared himself as exceedingly anxious to restore the State to the Union but he waited to make use of proper terms in doing it—terms that would not be harsh and unacceptable to many. He objected to the ordinance of the committee because it was unusual in its language, unnecessary, and extremely discourteous to the very venerable grave and distinguished body which passed the ordinance of secession. It was unusual, as it was always customary in setting aside the action of a former body, to repeal such action. It was unnecessary, because all could vote to repeal, whatever their private views were. The Convention of 1861 had passed the ordinance of secession when they saw it would lead to protracted, grievous and bloody war, and with this solemn fact before them, they had passed the act; and it was certainly eminently proper that, if possible, we should avoid all language discourteous to them.

THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.—Mr. Nathaniel Boyden rose to reply. He is the chairman of the committee which reported the ordinance in question. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the State, and through this war has denounced rebels and secession defiantly. In his door yard, at Salisbury, stands the office, still preserved, where Jackson studied law. The character of one will suggest the other. He rose with all the pent-up emotions which the tyranny of four years had caused, and every eye in the Convention was fixed on his his spare figure, in professional attire, white hair, and keen eye, undimmed by age, would attract attention in the national Senate Chamber. His eyes were wet with tears, but his voice was steady, and sounded sharp and clear in the general hush.

In the present state of affairs he deemed it of the utmost importance that the identical language of the ordinance should be used; of the utmost importance to affirm that there was never any legal power to abrogate the ordinance of 1789. Before the ordinance of 1861 the State occupied her true position and all her rights under the Constitution were granted to her. It is now of the greatest importance that we should affirm that we have always been entitled to those rights, and only deprived of them by military force. He desired when the State should present herself at Washington to put it out of the power of any to refuse admission, any more than if the ordinance of 1861 had never been passed. He appealed to all to consider well before one word was changed. He desired to bury secession so deep that in all future time no resurrection could be possible.

This excited great applause among officers present, and considerable on the floor of the House. The President called for order, as was proper, and some secession member volunteered his aid, which was in keeping with his principles. It was the object of the committee to maintain that the State had all the time been in the Union. "The language had been denominated 'unusual'." Here the old man roused himself, and shaking his finger withered by age, he thrilled every loyal man, and made every rebel quail by his words. If the language was unusual, so was the action which called it out. If it was unusual, so was this an unusual assembly, called together for an unusual purpose.

As to the language being discourteous, it becomes us now to end forever this heresy of secession, and those alone would deem the language discourteous who themselves were tainted with this heresy. It was a scene such as political bodies seldom present; it was a speech such as all might wish to hear, but one that in the hurry of a daily report cannot be reproduced. Through the war a pure patriot, henceforth he will occupy a leading position in the State and before the country.

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#### Important Order from Secretary Welles.—No More Contributions to be Levied on Workmen in the Navy Yards.

TO COMMANDERS OF NAVY-YARDS  
NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.

Sir: The attention of the department has been called to an attempt recently made in Philadelphia to assess or tax, for party purposes, the workmen in the navy-yard. It is claimed by those who participated in these proceedings that the practice has prevailed, in former years, of levying contributions of this character on mechanics and laborers employed by the government. Such an abuse cannot be permitted, and it is the object of this communication to prohibit it wherever it may be practiced. From inquiries instituted by the department on the complaint of sundry workmen, who represented that a committee had undertaken, through the agency of the masters, to collect from each of the employees in their respective departments, a sum equal to one day's labor for party purposes, it has been ascertained that there had been received from the workmen, before these proceedings were arrested, the sum of \$1,052. This and all other attempts to exact money from laborers in the public service, either by compulsion or voluntary contributions, is in every point of view reprehensible, and is wholly and absolutely prohibited. Whatever money may have been thus exacted, and is now in the hands of the masters will be forthwith returned to the workmen from whom it was received and any master or other appointee of this department who may be guilty of a repetition of this offense, or who shall hereafter participate in levying contributions in the navy-yards from persons in the government service for party purposes, will incur the displeasure of the department, and render himself liable to removal. The organization of the yard must not be perverted to aid any party. Persons who desire to make voluntary party contributions can find opportunities to do so at war or other local political meetings, and on other occasions than during working hours. They are neither to be assisted nor opposed in this matter by government officials. The navy-yards must not be prostituted to any such purpose, nor will committee-men be permitted to resort thither to make collections for any political party whatever. Working-men and others in the service of the government are expected and required to devote their time and energies, during working hours, and while in the yard, to the labor which they are employed to execute.

It has also been represented that some of the masters at some of the navy-yards employed extra hands preceding warmly-contested elections, and that much of the time of these superfluous hands is devoted to party electioneering. Such an abuse, if it exist in any department of any of the navy-yards, must be corrected. No more persons should be retained in the navy-yards than the public service actually requires. Party gatherings and party discussions are at all times to be averted within the yards. It will be the duty of the commandants of the respective yards, and of all officers, to see that this order is obeyed.

Very Respectfully,  
GIDEON WELLES,  
Secretary of the Navy.

#### The Next Congress.

The Chicago Republican publishes a list of the names of the members of the next Congress. The Senate is represented by 33 Republicans and 11 Democrats, with one seat vacant in Iowa. Four Southern States have elected Union Senators, but whether they will be received or not is a question yet to be determined. In the House there exist three vacancies in the delegations of loyal States, one caused by the appointment of Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, to the office of Surveyor of the Port of Boston, one by the appointment of Mr. Webster, of Maryland, as Collector of Baltimore, and one by the fact that the result of the election in Nevada has not been heard of, but all these vacancies will soon be filled by loyal men of a so-called radical complexion. Most probably. According to the party division that existed during the war, the House now stands one hundred and forty Republicans to forty-one Democrats; but on the great question of a once admitting the representatives of the Southern States, or keeping them, or most of them, for a long period in probation, it is not probable that the same proportion will be preserved. From the present indications all the rebel States, except, perhaps, Texas, will have gone through the forms of reconstructing their Constitutions and electing members of both Houses of Congress before the second Monday of December when the session opens. Should all the States now without representatives, whose Senators and Representatives are yet to be elected, choose Democrats opposed to universal suffrage, as it is to be expected they will be and should they all be admitted, the Senate will then contain forty-seven Republicans and twenty-seven Democrats, and the House of Representatives would contain one hundred and fifty Republicans to ninety-two Democrats.—[Phil. Ledger.]

GENERAL FELLOW.—According to the Nashville Union, General Pillow, since his pardon, has hidden a final farewell to slavery, and set about the work of retrieving his fortunes in a most sensible manner. He owns a large cotton plantation in Arkansas, which, since the emancipation proclamation, has remained uncultivated. He has resumed possession of it, and the Union says:

"He proposes, with the aid of Eastern capitalists, to rebuild the residences, gin-houses, barns, negro quarters, fences, &c., on his plantation, to restock it with agricultural implements, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., and to invite his former slaves to return and work for him, giving them good wages. In addition, he will give employment to such other freedmen as he may need. It is his intention to provide for his laborers liberally, furnishing them good quarters and food, schools for their children, and churches for all. He will go into this good work with all the energy of his nature, and there are few more enterprising and intelligent men in the country—and no effort will be spared to make it successful. His experiment is a very important one, and will be watched with unflinching interest North and South."

#### A French Satirist Expelled from Belgium.

The expulsion of Professor Rogear, author of "Propos de Labieus" and "Pauvre France," from Belgium, at the instigation of Louis Napoleon, is likely to lead to some political trouble. It will be remembered that, shortly after the appearance of Rogear's first pamphlet, in which Napoleon's pretensions as a biographer of Julius Caesar, and his ambition to model the French on the basis of the Roman Empire, were mercilessly satirized, Rogear was compelled to fly to Belgium to escape the wrath of the indignant Emperor. He was received with open arms by the liberals of Belgium, and a generous hospitality was extended to him. At Brussels he published the work entitled "Pauvre France," and the keen satire penetrated the Imperial armor and went home to the heart. Napoleon, not liking such an enemy on the border, influenced the authorities of Brussels to order Professor Rogear to leave the country. This he refused to do, and published a declaration in the newspapers, in which, after stating that he had defended liberty of conscience in France, Belgium, and elsewhere, and declaring his determination to do what he can and ought for the cause of liberty in all countries, he protested against the royal decree expelling him from Belgium, and announces his determination to await the employment of public force for its execution. In accordance with this, the order of expulsion was put in force, and M. Rogear conducted by the police to the railway station, and sent on to Germany. This is regarded by the liberal Belgians as an encroachment on their liberties, and an explosion of popular indignation was expected at last accounts.

#### The Southern People.

The Mobile News describes in this striking manner the condition of the people of the Southern States at the end of the war:

"The South is not only overcome, but has overcome itself in its own gigantic efforts; it has not only been conquered, but it is exhausted, attenuated and panting for life's breath. Its spirit is gone and its strength is wasted; it does not even nourish the raucous and vindictive feelings which usually accompany defeat, for it has hardly the consciousness of defeat. Like Greece, it may be said of it,

"Enough, no foreign foe could quail  
Thy soul, till of itself it fell."

"It is impossible for any Southerner to trace the precise time when he was conquered. No Waterloo, no Pultaw, marks his fall. No a few insignificant skirmishes, the convulsive and spasmodic efforts of a hopeless conflict, the last throes of a dying giant, and the light which had so long vacillated and flickered sank back into darkness, leaving the enemy himself in utter surprise at his easy victory."

"It is this almost gentle death which contributed so much to the prompt reconciliation between the two sections. The great and fierce conflicts at Sharpsburg, Gettysburg and Shiloh had long been forgotten, and the Southern warrior stood sullenly prepared for the worst, ready to die, but knowing his death would not save the cause. Then, when by an intelligent policy the great leader of this nation reopened to them the fold of the Union, they stepped in without regret, as well as without exultation of joy—they had long expected it."

#### An Anecdote of Mr. Lincoln—His Kindness to the Rebels.

In his speech, at the merchant's banquet to the old fellows, in Baltimore, Mr. John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, related the following incident:

By his request, I accompanied President Lincoln, immediately after the battle of Antietam, to the scene of that sanguinary conflict. After passing over the Baltimore and Ohio road from Washington to Harper's Ferry, I continued with him, by his desire, during the memorable period he spent with the officers and soldiers of the federal army, and among the hospitals and the wounded upon that bloody field.

As in accord with the spirit of our fraternity, I will mention a scene which occurred in one of those hospitals which bedewed many eyes. The president examined, kindly and tenderly, into the condition and care of the federal wounded. He also passed through the hospitals where were placed the confederate wounded. Many of these hospitals, in view of the large number of the wounded, were improvised from the barns upon and in the vicinity of the field of battle. Passing through one of these, the middle space of an extensive Swiss barn, where a large number of Confederate wounded lay, the president stopped about the center of the apartment, opposite a youth of striking appearance, probably eighteen or twenty years of age. He lay looking very feeble and pallid. He held three straws in his hand, and was feebly striving them to keep the insects from his face. The president asked if he had received all necessary attention. He replied that he had—that his right leg had been amputated. The president responded: "I trust you will get well." The youth—great tears rolling from his eyes—said: "No, am I sinking; I shall die." The president leaned tenderly over him and said: "Will you shake hands with me?" I remarked: "This is President Lincoln." He attempted to raise his hand, and gave it to the president. The president asked him: "Where are you from?" "From Georgia." Again the president expressed the hope, still holding his hand, that he would recover. "No," said the youth, "I shall never see my mother again—I shall die."

The president still held his hand, and fervently ejaculated, while he wept, and his tears mingled with those of the sufferer, "May God bless you, and restore you to your mother and your home." Amid all the sad scenes of that field of carnage, coming forth from that sanctified spot, I said: "Mr. President, such kindness will make missionaries of good will of the soldiers who return South to their homes." The president then expressed his wishes generally to those accompanying him, that all the wounded and all the sufferers should be kindly treated, and in the course of conversation thereafter, expressed sanguine hopes that at an early day, instead of such scenes of suffering, scenes of concord and good feeling and a restored Union would be speedily realized.

The Holt county (Mo.) Ag. Sentinel, says, Mr. Blanchard, who lives east of town, had this season, a curiosity in the form of fruit. He had two bunches of hazelnuts growing upon a wild grape vine. The vine had grapes upon it. He has sent his hazelnut-grapes to the Farmers' Club of New York.

#### Items in General.

When the Pope recently visited Monte Camparini, the mayor of that place, a devoted Catholic, assured him that if he would only show himself to the inhabitants they would, as a contribution to Peter's Pence, cover a large part of the main street with silver coins. The Pope took the mayor at his word, and the latter rushed himself to keep it, for he had to supply the money from his own pocket.

A new Republican daily is soon to be started in Detroit, after the style of the Chicago Republican; one million of dollars has already been pledged. Judge Edmonds, of the Land Department, will have the editorial management.

A swarm of bees in their natural state contains from 10,000 to 20,000 of the insects, whilst in hives they number from 30,000 to 40,000. In a square foot of honeycomb there are about 9,000 cells; a queen bee lays her eggs for 50 to 60 consecutive days, laying about 500 daily. It takes three days to hatch each egg. In one season a single queen bee hatches about 100,000 bees. It takes 5,000 bees to weigh a pound.

The Harvard College memorial committee has voted that an alumni hall be built, and that a monument in honor of the alumni who died in the war be erected in some suitable portion of the building.

Government has just placed to the credit of bad debts \$170,947.67, due from Isaac O. Fowler, late democratic postmaster in New York city. It has been ascertained that the defalcation is uncollectable from his securities.

Lowell's 33 cotton mills employ 918 males and 1,650 females, and last year produced \$7,125,933 worth of fabrics; two calico and muslin delaine mills employed 188 males and 11 females, and turned out \$3,167,122 worth of fabrics; 15 woolen mills employed 699 males and 626 females, and turned out \$2,620,214 worth of fabrics; five carpet mills employed 332 males and 573 females, and turned out \$3,570,435 worth of carpeting.

Kisharo, a member of the staff of the Tycoon of Japan, and brother to one of the Ambassadors to this country from the Island Empire, arrived in New York about tea days since. He comes on a tour of observation.

A little boy on being asked by his mamma if he would have some "devilish crabs," replied that he take his "without the devil."

A grand landscape in mosaic has been made by a clerk in the French war office. It is composed entirely of insects—of beetles alone there are more than forty-five thousand—of nearly four thousand different species, and took four years in making.

Glass manufacturing in Pittsburgh, during the four years of the war, has increased fully twenty per cent.

The Great Western Railroad Company are building a terry boat for use at Detroit, to be two hundred and twenty feet long, and arranged to receive a whole train of cars.

The Presbyterian Synod of Virginia, in session at Lynchburg, Va., on Saturday last adopted resolutions in favor of maintaining separate church organization in Virginia.

A new religious sect has been formed at Florence. It is a kind of "Italian Church," similar to the "French Church," which the Abbe Claret endeavored to establish in Paris in 1831, of which the principal features are the adoption of the national language in the church services, and the administration of the communion in both kinds.

Another of the fool-hardy Hanlon brothers has met with an accident. On Thursday evening, while they were performing in Buffalo, Alfred lost his hold of a rope after making a leap, and fell thirty feet to the floor. His arm and side were very severely bruised, and he was much injured by the concussion.

We find the following floating—perhaps it ought to sink: "That was a horrible affair," said Mr. Marston to Mr. Southgate, "the murder of Dean, and sealing up his remains in a tin box." "What Dean?" asked the bewildered musician. "Sardine," replied the funny actor.

Census returns of 1860 show that there were in operation within the United States twenty-three establishments for the manufacture of billiard and bagatelle tables, with an invested capital of \$340,268; paying for labor, \$139,176, employing 298 hands, and yielding annually products amounting in value to \$727,900.

It is said that no single instance of a submarine telegraphic cable being injured by a fish of any kind or size has yet occurred. Every creature with fins flies from it, so that it fares much better than the wire on land in India, where the monkeys are persuaded that the poles and lines are erected for them to use in gymnastic exercises.

A Scottish paper states that during the last two years the practice of snuff-taking has been discontinued in Scotland to an almost incredible extent, and continues rapidly to diminish.

The largest frigate ever built for the Prussian navy was recently launched at Danzig. It is called Marine Minister Von Roon. The length of keel is 166 feet, and that of deck 176 feet.

Gen. Howard estimates that 10,000 freedmen have learned to read and write since the war.

The Birmingham, (England,) Post reads the British Confederate bondholders a severe lecture, first for their guiltiness and second for their impudent proposals to prosecute their claims in the United States courts, or to send a deputation to President Johnson. It says that they might as well ask the British Government to pay the expenses of drilling the Fenians or exciting another rebellion in India. Deluded by the blandishments of southern agents, deceived by the misrepresentations and blunders of southern advocates, and attracted, probably, by the highly speculative flavor of the loan, they gave credit without asking for "references," and with an utter disregard to those measures of precaution which are habitually taken by prudent men of business. They have now no right to complain that they share the fate proverbially reserved for reckless speculators. The inscription "no effects," chalked on the doors of the southern agents, is precisely what might have been expected, and the Confederate bondholders have nobody but themselves to thank for the mortification of having to read it.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

### SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,

Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. E. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

#### REFERS TO

Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. VanWinkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Gainger, of Louisville.

### FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.  
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,  
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.,  
In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

#### BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—recreation—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail. July 14, 1865.

#### OXFORD

### FEMALE COLLEGE,

Near Cincinnati, O.

THE NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 1. Parents in search of a School for their daughters, are invited to examine the merits of this Institution. The Buildings, Grounds, Course of Study, and Corps of Instructors, are of the first class. The College is largely national. Thirteen States (North and South) were represented last year. Oxford is famed for its health and literary advantages. Prof. KARL MERTZ continues in the Department of Music.

For circulars, please address the President, Rev. ROBERT D. MORRIS, Ang. 11—w3t. Oxford, Ohio.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, William T. Egbert.

Proposes to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 21 Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired. August 8—2mos—11.

### HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE 231 semi-annual session will commence on the first Monday in September. Terms per session of 20 weeks—\$25 00 Aug. 15—1m\* JOHN R. HENDRICK.

### THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children, will commence on Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. \$25 No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness. July 18, 1865—5.

### SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 23 Monday in September, 1865. July 21—4f—6.

### THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Todd in South Frankfort. Aug. 11—12t.

### NEW CASH STORE!

QUICK SALES, SMALL PROFITS.

### HULL & DAY,

Dealer in all kinds of Groceries and Provisions,

Green and Dried Fruits,

Tobacco and Cigars,

Yellow, Rockingham, Stone,

Wooden and Tin Ware,

Fruit Jars;

Nuts and Confectionaries

Porter and Shot.

I would say to the citizens of Frankfort and surrounding country that I have just opened

### GROCERY & PROVISION STORE.

with an entire new stock, in Swigert's Block, opposite the Post Office. All are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock before buying elsewhere.—TERMS CASH.

I will pay the highest price in Cash for Butter, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Eggs, and Grass seed. Aug. 25,



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

## FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1865

Reading matter will be found on each page of our paper to-day.

### Review of News.

Gen. Bragg has taken the oath of allegiance at New Orleans, and will apply for a pardon.

The majority of Gov. Stone, (Union,) of Iowa, will reach 16,000. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Union.

The net loss by the fire at Belfast, Maine, is set down at about \$200,000, the total value of property destroyed being \$250,000, on which there was only \$50,000 of insurance.

When the son of Fletcher Webster was buried the other day, his grandfather's coffin was again opened, and his remains found in a perfect state of preservation. There is a secret about it; but those features will never be seen again.

The great storm on the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas, resulted in large loss of life at Sabine Pass and other points. Nearly an hundred human beings were drowned, while one person lost 600 cattle.

All of the wood work in Ford's Theater, Washington, has been removed, and workmen have nearly completed three arch floors of brick masonry, and the basement also of brick. The building will be perfectly fire-proof, and a cast iron stairway will be erected from the first floor to the third floor in the southeast corner of the building.

A dispatch from Lancaster gives the following explanation of the accident on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad: The day express train going East on the Pennsylvania Railroad was within four miles of this city, an axle of the third passenger car broke, part of which struck the bottom of the car near the front end and tore out part of the bottom, precipitating the occupants of three seats on each side to the ground, where they were run over by the wheels of the rear trucks. Eight persons were killed outright, and another died some hours afterwards.

The following is a list of the killed by the accident: Mrs. Barr, wife of James P. Barr, of Pittsburgh; Sarah Willet, of New Cumberland, Pa.; Col. Butler and wife, of Lewistown, Pa.; W. H. Butler, clerk in the Surgeon General's office of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Uretta or Getta, of Milwaukee; one lady unknown, and two girls, ten and eleven years old, unknown.

St. Louis is cleaning the streets for the cholera. The Council have enacted that every house or property holder shall cause the sidewalk and gutter in front of his premises to be thoroughly cleaned on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, under penalty for non-performance; and it is now required of the Street Commissioners to follow suit in looking after the streets.

### Democratic Profession and Practice.

The antagonism existing between profession and practice on the part of the Democracy of the country amounts in reality to a complete divorce. It reveals too their utter want of principle. Where a principle lies at the foundation of profession, practice is certain to be conformable with it. Now the Democracy claim to be, *par excellence*, the champions of the Constitution and the Union. To hear them talk one would suppose that they lived on nothing but the Constitution—for dinner, and digested it for supper. "Constitutional" and "Unconstitutional" are words always upon their lips—especially when condemning anything that leans towards loyalty or patriotism.

But when the Constitution opposes a favorite design, or a cherished intention, do they abide by it? Nay, verily. We think we hear a Democrat, Conservative, stay-at-home rebel—synonymous terms—answering: "You are a fool; you should have known they don't, without asking it." The principle of the modern bogus Democracy, alias Conservative, alias Pro-slavery, secession-loving Unionist, is, "Will it pay?" "Will it hoist us into office?" Anything that works against this is un-Democratic, and, on principle, they are opposed to it.

For instance; the Constitution says that the laws enacted by Congress shall be the "supreme law of the land," and that as such they shall be obeyed. Yet nullification, where a law does not suit the will of a State, or secession, because of the distastefulness of an enacted law—which is nothing but wholesale nullification—are claimed as rights by the Democracy. Repudiation of the National Debt, and the taxing of United States Bonds, in spite of the law of Congress, are now earnestly urged.

In addition to this, the law of the late Congress disfranchising deserters from the national army is openly condemned and nullification or resistance counselled. This class, coming mostly from the Democracy, of course must be defended by their friends and accessories. In Pennsylvania, during the late canvass, the "Copperheads" publicly threatened a defiance of this act of Congress. One of their Philadelphia organs announced that measures had been taken to prosecute any election officer who should refuse to receive a deserter's vote—precisely as the law-abiding Conservatives of Kentucky counselled home-traitors to vote despite the Expiration Act. And if the Federal Courts should prosecute judges who received the votes of deserters, and deserters who voted, the Democratic eve would roll heavenward in virtuous and horrified condemnation of Federal despotism. Yet these are the conservators of the Constitution, the Union and the laws.

To gain one class of votes they are very loud in their loyal professions—to gain another they trample the Constitution under foot and defy all law. With them profession and practice have no connection, save when it may suit their pleasure. Truly a virtuous party.

### Reputation.

The late candidate of the Democracy of Ohio for Governor of that State, in one of his electioneering speeches, delivered himself of the following:

"So, too, with the bondholder. Our country was in a death-struggle. She required money. Without money the Government must perish and the Union be destroyed. The money-lender came and said, 'Uncle Sam, I see that you will die unless I lend you some money, but, Uncle, I won't let you have the money unless for every \$50 in gold that I lend you you will give me your hand for \$100, and agree to pay me 7 per cent. interest on the whole amount in gold. And that is not all, Uncle, but you must agree that your children shall pay my taxes and my children's taxes forever.' Well, Uncle Sam, rather than die, makes the contract. Think you, citizens, that such a contract should bind Uncle Sam's children? I think not, and it will be well for you to remember, citizens, that Uncle Sam's boys are all voters."

From many signs and utterances of the Democracy of the Union, the repudiation of the National Debt is becoming with them a favorite idea. This is not astonishing in the least. That which is their main characteristic is—or was—opposition to the war on the part of the Union and, of course, to every measure taken for its success. Add to this their low pondering to the lowest passions of the people, and their advocacy of repudiation is explained. Yet to press this they must resort to misrepresentation and false statements, such as abound in the above quotation from Mr. Morgan's speech.

In the first place the money-lender did not come to Uncle Sam to force him to an unfair contract in his great need; but Uncle Sam merely whispered his wants and a patriotic patriot poured out their treasure freely to supply them.

In the second place, gold was not demanded for the bonds. The much abused and worthless greenbacks, the unconstitutional legal tender,—to use Democratic parlance—was given in exchange, dollar for dollar, for those bonds.

In the third place, the contract was not made with professional money-lenders at all. The loan was eminently a popular loan. The offices where it was taken were thronged with the poorer classes. Servants, sewing women, clerks, teachers, came with their fifty dollars and their hundred dollars, the savings of months of toil, and bought the bonds. It was in discussion in Congress to issue bonds of no smaller amount than \$1,000, when a telegram was received from Philadelphia announcing that several thousand of the smaller denominations had been taken during the day by as many thousand individuals. It is no moneyed aristocracy that owns those bonds. Millions of the loan is in the hands of the working classes, of our soldiers, and their wives and widows and orphans. The Nation offered a loan and the common people took it gladly. They deemed it a safe and sure investment, obeying at the same time the honest impulses of their loyal hearts.

In the fourth place, Mr. Morgan says that part of the contract forced upon the Government, was that the "taxes of the money-lenders and their children's taxes should be paid forever by the people. If this were not so gravely stated we should suppose it was meant as a joke. But in reality it was a contemptible piece of clap net demagoguery intended to pander to the prejudice of the people against taxes and the richer class, and to please the government-hating portion of his auditory.

Such are some of the misrepresentations made use of to prejudice the people—non-holders—against the National Debt, and to pave the way for the open advocacy of its repudiation. In his closing question and assertion, Mr. Morgan declares himself for this dishonest, dishonorable, infamous scheme. And he but speaks for the Democracy at large.

### Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The Grand Lodge of Kentucky on the 18th of October elected the following Officers for the ensuing year, viz:

M. J. Williams, of Napoleon, G. M.  
J. T. Martin, of Cynthiana, D. G. M.  
Chas. Eginton, of Winchester, G. S. W.  
E. S. Fitch, of Flemingsburg, G. J. W.  
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Treas.  
J. M. S. McCorkle, of Greensburg, G. S.  
H. A. Hunter, of Louisville, G. C.  
R. C. Matthews, of Louisville, G. T.

### The Grand Council R. S. M.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters elected the following Officers, on the 16th for the ensuing year, viz:

P. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. P.  
Thos. Todd, of Shelby, D. G. P.  
L. D. Coringer, of Covington, G. P. I.  
T. C. Lockerman, of Louisville, G. P. C.  
W.  
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Sec.  
H. Hudson, of Louisville, G. Treas.  
R. G. Hardin, of Hardinsburg, G. C.  
Camp East, G. C. G.  
Dr. Coleman Matthews, of Louisville, G. S.

### Grand Chapter.

At a meeting of the Grand Chapter, held in the city of Louisville on the evening of the 16th inst., the following Officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Henry Hudson, of Louisville, G. H. P.  
Rev. P. H. Jeffries, of Newport, D. G. H. P.  
J. H. Branham, of Owensboro, G. K.  
H. Bassett, of Maysville, G. S.  
P. Swigert, of Frankfort, G. Sec.  
A. G. Hodges, of Frankfort, G. Treas.  
Rev. R. G. Gardner, of Hardinsburg, G. C.  
John T. Fleming, of Flemingsburg, G. C.  
H. B. Jones, of Paducah, G. R. A. C.  
R. C. Matthews, of Louisville, G. S. and T.

### Grand Council of High Priests.

The Grand Council of High Priests elected the following officers:

Samuel Reed, G. P.  
Thomas Todd, G. V. P.  
R. G. Gardner, G. C.  
J. T. Fleming, Treas.  
W. C. Munger, Sec.  
H. Bostwick, G. M. C.  
W. E. Robinson, G. C.  
J. H. Branham, G. H.  
L. D. Croninger, G. S.

We learn that the Georgetown Amature Band has engaged the services of Prof. D. W. Haley, of our city as a tutor. We congratulate our friends in Georgetown on obtaining the services of Lt. Haley, as he is a splendid Band teacher; but we would rather have him at home, as our city might have a good Band, and Haley is the man to conduct one.

JEFF. DAVIS' TREASURE.—The Washington Star says that the treasure captured among Jeff. Davis' effects by Major General Wilson's forces in Georgia, and brought here by Major Twombly, of the Redemption Bureau of the treasury, has been counted at the cashier's room of the treasury. It amounts to \$37,578 in gold, mostly old coinage, \$8,822 in silver, one hundred and forty-six pieces of foreign coin (gold and silver), value not yet estimated, and fifty-six bricks of silver, weighing over five pounds each, estimated value \$100 each—the value of the whole being somewhat over \$100,000. Some of this money and bullion is claimed by the Bank of Virginia, the Exchange Bank of Virginia, and the Farmers Bank of Virginia, as being a portion of their funds, carried off at the time of the evacuation of Richmond. No decision has yet been made by the department on the claims.

### Gen. Conner's Expedition.

New York, Oct. 15.—The Herald's special states that a telegram was received at the Interior Department to-day from Gen. Pope. It contains intelligence from Central City under date of Sept. 27th. General Conner had surprised the Indians under a medicine man, on Tongue river, killing 50 and capturing all their winter stores and 600 horses. On the 1st inst., Col. Cole, commanding, had met the Sioux and Cheyennes, and after six days' fighting had killed and wounded 200 of the Indians, and scattered them beyond recovery, with a loss of stores, camp equipage and several of their chiefs. Our loss had not been more than 50 killed and wounded, including one officer.

Eight million six hundred acres of coal fields, which make an extensive surrounding near Pittsburgh, says the New York Tribune, at an average depth of eight feet, and are estimated to contain 33,515,430,000 tons of coal, which at \$2 per ton, would be worth \$107,032,860,000, or four thousand millions of national debt paid twenty-seven times, or a thousand years' gold and silver product of California and Nevada, supposing their yield to be one hundred millions every year. This is plausibly quoted as a fact in itself of great encouragement. Add to the sum given, gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, petroleum, &c., by the same process of calculation, and it would be vain to calculate the result. In the same way our grain resources or manufactures would outvalue, in the long run, the largest product of gold or silver. These are our resources, but they are still only resources proportionably as they were a hundred years ago. What is done (comprehending what is invented) is our grand wealth; so that our first desideratum is labor, and not the coal mines. It is this we need to make what we have apparent. We may work our mines, and pay our debt in the same way—by a wise economy of finance tending to make bread and butter cheap, and to invite population. It would be the height of absurdity to lay back on our dumb resources. Our business is to work all our mines and pay all our debt as soon as possible. Our great mine is human labor.

The Democratic papers and speakers in Ohio insisted, says the Cincinnati Commercial, during the political canvass just closed, that Gen. Cox and the Union party of this State, were fully and unequivocally committed to the doctrine of negro suffrage and equality. Are they now prepared to accept the logical deduction from their own premises, and admit that Ohio, by from 25,000 to 30,000 of her voting population, is in favor of extending suffrage to the blacks, and giving them the social equality which Democrats affirm to be an inevitable sequence of that privilege? If they are not prepared to accept this conclusion, will they have the decency and candor, now that the election is over, to say that negro suffrage and equality were not involved in the contest, because the Union party and its candidates were not committed to them? Will they do that party the fair thing by stating this, and admit that they did not hesitate to resort to political dishonesty and downright meanness, for the sake of success? The dilemma in which they have contrived to blunder is one of their own making, and the only thing now left for them to do is to admit that they made a false issue, or that Ohio is ready to make suffrage universal.

THE INDIAN ELECTION.—The Fourth Congressional District, in Indiana, has nobly redeemed itself. At the last congressional election it gave Farquhar, Republican, a majority of 66. Last Tuesday J. M. White was elected Judge over Logan, the present incumbent, by 536 majority. The district has been for years largely Democratic, but is now transformed. Judge Wilson is a superior lawyer, and the Republicans rejoice exceedingly.

### Soldiers' National Cemetery.

The following communication will be found of much interest to our readers. We earnestly commend it to their attention. The appeal made will surely not be in vain. Kentucky has followed her brave boys who went forth to battle for their country, the old Union, with hearts of sympathy, and their course and deeds have been viewed with pride by the many thousands who have still remained true to the honor of their State and to the country of their fathers. Those who have gallantly fallen in the contest are held dear in memory's shrine and all will delight to do them honor by giving to their remains a beautiful and permanent resting place. The spot chosen for their interment on the Stone River battle field, is a place of beauty and will be secured as the "Soldiers' National Cemetery." The amount asked from Kentucky to secure this is very small and we feel assured it will be cheerfully and promptly paid. To subscribe to it will be a work of love—a State's grateful tribute to her honored dead.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., October 2, 1865.

Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth: Permit me to address you a few lines on the subject of the "Soldiers National Cemetery," on Stone River battle field. We are earnestly and constantly engaged in arranging one of the most beautiful spots on this continent for the reception of the gallant men who fell in that memorable struggle, and other battles in this part of Tennessee. Together with all who died in Hospitals at this post during the war. And knowing the deep interest you have always taken in the welfare of our brave defenders, I feel no hesitancy in asking your influence in favor of a plan suggested by many officers and men who are serving or have served in the army.

To raise a fund to carry out the design, I propose to ask the loyal people every where in the land to help us. We intend building a stone wall four and a half feet high enclosing sixteen acres, and to erect a monument suitable to this sacred place. Your State was nobly represented in the battles of this department, and many of your gallant men died here that our country might live. To raise a fund of at least \$6,000 we find the apportionment of your State to be \$400—a little more than one dollar per man we will disinter and bury in the Cemetery.

You will no doubt be surprised at the small amount, until I inform you that the principle part of the work is done by colored troops. A notice favorable to the design accompanying this letter will do much to interest the people, and we also desire that the Press generally take up the subject and bring it prominently before the people. I am quite sure that all that is necessary is to let the loyal men and women know that such a good and just work is being done, and they, true to the spirit they have from first to last manifested during the glorious struggle of the past four years, will do all we ask in the matter. We will when all shall have been gathered to this spot, have the remains of more than 7,000 braves.

The Cemetery is beautifully located near the renowned "Stone River," and three miles from the city of Murfreesboro—one side being bounded by the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, in full view of the tens of thousands that will in all time pass on this line of travel. Here, too, the contest raged the fiercest during the entire battle, and surely the blood spilled on this consecrated spot will make it a fit place for its heroes to rest. I am happy to inform the public that Maj. Gen. H. Thomas, the gallant commander of the Mil. Div. of Tenn., is heart and soul engaged in making this cemetery in every way worthy for its noble occupants. And that when visited by friends of the fallen braves they may see that the country for which they have made so great a sacrifice does not forget to honor their loved ones in death.

And in conclusion let me appeal through you to the noble spirit that cheered the brave soldiers in the terrible conflict—that made their efforts to ring louder in the bloody charge, and caused them to smile in the embrace of death, knowing that their blood would save the country—and ask, will the people not with the same devotedness lend a helping hand to adorn the last resting place of men whose names and deeds will be sung as long as human voices join in melody or our "Starry Banner" floats in the breeze of Heaven.

When this fund is raised I suggest that it be subject to the order of Bre. Maj. Gen. R. W. Johnson, Commanding the Mil. Div. of Tenn., who is doing all in his power to encourage the noble work.

Sincerely yours,  
WM. EARNSHAW,  
Chaplain U. S. A. and Sup't Soldiers' National Cemetery.

"Mexico"—says the distinguished South Carolinian, Waddy Thompson, in his "Recollections of Mexico,"—"was colonized just one hundred years before Massachusetts. Her first settlers were the noblest spirits of Spain in her Augustan age, the epoch of Cervantes, Cortes, Pizarro, Columbus, Gonvalvo de Cordova, Cardinal Ximenes, and the great and good Isabella. Massachusetts was settled by the poor Pilgrims of Plymouth, who carried with them nothing but their own hardy virtues and indomitable energy. Mexico, with a rich soil and a climate adapted to the production of everything which grows out of the earth, and possessing every mental used by man—Massachusetts, with a sterile soil, an ungenial climate, and no single article for exportation but ice and rock! How have these blessings, profusely given by Providence, been improved on the one hand, and obstacles overcome on the other? What is

now the respective condition of the two countries? In productive industry, wide spread diffusion of knowledge, public institutions of every kind, general happiness, and continually increasing prosperity; in letters, arts, morals, religion; in everything which makes a people great, there is not in the world, and there never was in the world, such a commonwealth as Massachusetts. 'There she is! look at her' and Mexico."

The Freight Depot, formerly owned and occupied by the Cincinnati Air Line Railroad, and more recently by the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, located near the river, on the west side, just south of Randolph street, says a despatch dated Chicago Oct. 16th, took fire about seven o'clock P. M. and was completely destroyed, together with its contents. The fire then communicated to Talbot's feed mill, which was also destroyed, with its contents. About \$80,000 worth of machinery was placed in the feed mill last spring, with the intention of manufacturing feed for the Government, but was never employed for that purpose. The fire also communicated with a lumber yard adjacent, and a considerable amount of lumber was destroyed. The destruction of property thus far has been very large, probably reaching \$100,000.

The Cleveland Democrat, of October 11, 1864, speaking of President Lincoln, said he had "filled the land with fear and mourning," "caused a million of brave men to be sacrificed for nothing," and "won the contempt of every honest man." And "Let those who can support him do so. Let them fling their flag to the breeze, with the skull and cross bones painted in red or in black, and shout in drunken glee for their pet, the great widow-maker of the nineteenth century!" "There's democracy for you, 'pure and simple.'"

### Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals adjourned on the 6th inst. The next regular term will commence on Monday, the 4th of December. The attention of all interested is called to the following.

RULES ADOPTED OCTOBER 9, 1863.  
It is ordered that the following rules of practice in this Court shall be observed during and after its next term:  
1. During a term at which a case is decided, a petition for a rehearing may be filed within fifteen judicial days, not including days of recess, from the time of the decision, and not afterwards; and during such term, the decisions shall be final, and the mandate shall issue after the expiration of that period, and not before, unless in delay cases, or cases involving no difficult question of law or fact, the Court shall otherwise specially direct.  
2. Where a case is decided within fifteen judicial days, not including days of recess, before the expiration of the term, a petition for a rehearing, with an indorsement thereon from one of the Appellate Judges ordering it to be filed, and that the decision or mandate therein mentioned shall be suspended until the tenth day of the next term, may be filed within fifteen days after the adjournment of the Court, and not afterwards, nor otherwise. If a petition shall be thus indorsed and filed, the mandate shall be suspended until the tenth day of the next term; otherwise, the decision shall become final, and the mandate shall issue, after the expiration of fifteen days succeeding the adjournment of the Court, and not before.

### COMMERCIAL.

#### RETAIL PRICE CURRENT

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY HULL & DAY.

FRANKFORT, October 19, 1864.  
Flour, Extra family # 100, \$8 00 @ 6 00; Corn Meal # Bushel, 85 @ 90; Hominy # Peck, 60 @ 60; White Beans, Navy # Peck, 75 @ 80; Sweet Potatoes, # Peck, 50 @ 60; Irish Potatoes, # Peck, 30 @ 35; Sugar, Brown # lb, 16 1/2 @ 20; Sugar, Crushed and refined # lb, 23 @ 25; Sugar, Coffee A # lb, 23 @ 25; Syrup and Molasses # gallon, \$1 00 @ 1 50; Java Coffee # lb, 45 @ 50; Rio Choice # lb, 35 @ 37 1/2; Rio Good # lb, 33 1/2 @ 35; Butter choice roll # lb, 45 @ 50; Eggs # doz., 25 @ 30; Fish, White Lake # lbs, 12 1/2 @ 12 1/2; Fish, Mackerel 3 for 25 @ 25; Fish, Mackerel kils new, \$3 00 @ 3 00; Candles, Star # lb, 28 @ 30; Candles, Tallow, # lb, 22 @ 25; Brooms, 30 @ 55; Powder # lb, 50 @ 60; Shot # lb, 20 @ 25; Shot # Bag, \$4 50 @ 1 65; Tea, Gunpowder # lb, \$2 00 @ 2 50; Tea, Black # lb, \$1 75 @ 1 75; Bacon Sides, # lb, 23 @ 25; Bacon Hams, 30 @ 30c.

#### BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World! The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed William A. Bachelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS for Restoring and Beautifying the Hair. CHARLES B. BACHELOR, New York. Aug. 15, 1865-ly.

### STRAY NOTICE.

Franklin County Set.  
TAKEN up, as a stray, by Mrs. Mary Mullins, living on the Owington turnpike road about 2 1/2 miles north of Frankfort in Franklin county, one BAY MARE, with blaze face, both hind feet white, shod all round, is about 15 1/2 hands high, and supposed to be eight years old; no other brands or marks perceivable. Valued by the undersigned a Justice of the Peace for Franklin county at one hundred dollars. Witness my hand this 15th day of October, 1865.  
G. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.

Oct. 20-31.  
\$50 REWARD!!  
STOLEN.  
ON Wednesday night, 13th inst., out of my Stable,  
A VERY DARK BAY MARE!  
About 14 1/2 hands high, 3 years old, small white star in forehead, one white hind foot, (don't remember which.) Two brands of letter "O," one on left jaw, the other on the left side of her neck. She goes all the gates. I will give \$50 reward for her delivery to me, or for any information by which I may obtain her.  
P. L. REESE.  
Sept. 22-31.

### CHANGE OF FIRM.

Messrs EVANS & EDGAR desire to announce to the trade in Central Kentucky, that they have purchased the old and well known Drug Stand of D. A. Miller & Bro., Covington, Ky.  
They have increased their large stock with new purchases and are now able to offer a complete stock of goods at Cincinnati wholesale prices. Their purchases are made in New York, and it is their intention to build up a first class wholesale Drug business in Covington.  
Orders are respectfully solicited from Retail Druggists, Country Merchants and Physicians, which will be promptly filled at the lowest prices.  
Strict attention paid to all orders by mail, which will be filled at retail prices. The stock is fine and full. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere.  
Sept. 22-4t

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## AGENTS WANTED

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CONTAINING A FULL, AUTHENTIC AND reliable account of the "great conflict," from its commencement to its close. Complete in one very large volume, of over 1,000 pages; containing reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes splendidly illustrated with over 125 fine portraits of Generals and battle scenes.

This is just the book the people want. It represents a rare chance for Agents. Teachers, eager young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the war. Send for circular and see our terms. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 145 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Oct. 10, 1865-3m.

### FOR SALE.

My residence in South Frankfort, containing about EIGHT ACRES. Payments made easy. For terms apply to me.  
MARY P. JACKSON.  
Oct. 13-1m.

### Proclamation by the Governor

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, one JOHN SANDERS stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said John Sanders is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, RICHARD T. JACOB, Lieutenant and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS and his delivery to the Jailor of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this, the 20th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.  
RICHARD T. JACOB,  
Lieutenant and Acting Governor.

By the Governor: E. L. YANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. R. PAOR, Assistant Secretary.  
Sept. 26-3m.



# AGRICULTURAL

## The Art of Pruning.

Grafting, budding, pruning, are all arts that must be acquired like any other art or work of skill. A pruner must understand why he prunes, and never cut a limb without being fully aware of the effect. Yet pruning is mostly done at random—a limb here and a limb there is cut away, the topless and that is all. The fruitfulness of the tree is not improved, and it looks as a systematic work, such as nature builds, most decidedly injured. It is idle for any man of common sense to employ an itinerant pruner. They are often ignorant of the first principles of the art, and generally do more harm than good. If you doubt it, ask the question of one when he is to cut off a limb: "What for?" If he can answer that question, he possibly understands his business, provided you can answer the question yourself. Never cut away a limb without first asking and answering that question—what for?

If you understand the art you may have trees of any desired form, and always of handsome shape. The right time to prune is in the growing season the time when wounds heal the most readily. The time to begin is the first year's growth in the nursery; not to trim up sprouts to grow whiplashed, but to shape the tree just as nature intended the particular species to grow. If an apple tree, a sharp bole with a round, symmetrical head; if a pear tree, a somewhat longer bole, with a top shaped like a well-formed slim hay-stack. As a general rule in pruning, study symmetry; it is the first law of beauty; if you cannot see it otherwise, try it upon yourself, top off a right ear, or a left eye, a right hand, and so on, just as some pruners do the symmetrical beauties of a tree. In pruning all sorts of fruit trees, keep "What for?" constantly before your eyes.

There is a tendency to over prune among all amateur fruit growers, and more particularly among all who are just beginning to grow shrubs and trees. There is no practice that needs reform more than this one. There is no quicker way of spoiling such trees than this injudicious over-pruning. There is not one forest tree in ten that will wear the eternal clipping to which some arboriculturists seem to be the most favorite time for this sort of vandalism. There is nothing like the let alone system, and above all, for all sorts of evergreen trees. With very little assistance, nature will do all the pruning that is required. Of evergreens, do not cut away the lower limbs till you make your tree like a big broom with the handle stuck in the ground. In all pruning of fruit or ornamental trees, or shrubs or vines, do not make a cut till you think what for, with what object, and what will be the effect. This is always necessary to prevent over pruning.

Never prune an apple tree in the months of March, April or May. All the borers in the world do not commit half the havoc in our orchards that the pruning knife and saw do, applied at the wrong season of the year.

I am an advocate for pruning young trees in summer with the thumb and finger, or a pocket knife, so constantly and regularly that they will not need the saw. If that must be applied let it be in midsummer. With me that course is the most successful. —From *Solo Robinson's New Book*.

## Migration of Seed.

The lonely island of St. Helena, for example, at the time of its discovery in 1501, produced about sixty vegetable species. Its flora now comprises seven hundred and fifty species. The faculty of spontaneous reproduction exposed a greater power of accommodation than we find in most domesticated plants. Although every wild species attains a habit of a peculiar character, it will grow under conditions extremely unlike those of its birthplace. The seven hundred new species which have found their way to St. Helena within three centuries and a half, were probably not in very large proportion designedly introduced there in human art. As a general rule, it may be assumed that man has intentionally transferred fewer plants than he has accidentally into countries foreign to them. Trees follow the wheat.

The weeds that grow among the cereal grain, and form the pest of the kitchen garden, are the same in America as in Europe. Some years ago, the author made a collection of weeds in the wheat fields of Upper Egypt, and another in the gardens on the Bosphorus. Nearly all the plants were identical with those that grow under the same conditions in New England. The change from one locality to another is effected by a thousand casual circumstances. The upsetting of the wagon of an emigrant in his journey across the Western plain may scatter upon the ground the seeds he designed for his garden. The herbs which fill so important a place in the rustic materia medica of the Eastern States, spring up along the prairie paths just opened by the caravan of the settler.

The hortus siccus of a botanist may accidentally sow seeds from the foot of the Himalayas on the plains that skirt the Alps. It is frequently observed that exotics transplanted to foreign climates suited to their growth escape from the flower garden, and neutralize themselves among the spontaneous vegetation of the pastures. The straw and grass employed in packing the sculpture of Thorvaldsen were scattered in the courtyard of the museum in Copenhagen, where they are deposited, and the next season there sprang from the seeds no less than twenty-five species of plants, belonging to the Roman Campagna.

In the campaign of 1814, the Russian troops brought in the stuffing of their saddles, seeds from the Dnieper to the valley of the Rhine, and even introduced the plants of the steppes into the environs of Paris. The Turkish armies in their incursions into Europe, brought Eastern vegetables in their train, and left the seeds of Oriental wheat-plants to grow upon the ramparts of Buda and Vienna. The Canada thistle is said to have sprung up in Europe two hundred years ago, from a seed which dropped out of the stuffed skin of a bird.

During the month of September, ten hundred and fifty post-offices were re-opened in the South, and service ordered on fifty post-routes. This number would have been largely increased, but the Department has found a good deal of difficulty in finding persons to act as postmasters who can take the required oath of allegiance to the United States. This oath requires them to declare that they have never participated in, nor sympathized with the rebellion.

Lieut. Cushing who destroyed the Albatraz, will get \$30,000 as his share of the prize money out of that transaction.

## Fall Plowing.

Land is plowed for the purpose of loosening and pulverizing the soil, and exposing it to the action of air and water, and the various acids found in them, that its organic elements may be properly decomposed and its inorganic elements converted into food for plants. Frost is a most valuable and potent agent in effecting this work—agent which the thoughtful farmer will not be slow in calling to his aid. If land is plowed in the fall, these natural agents, air, water and frost, will be silently at work all winter, enriching the soil and mellowing it better than it could be done by any work of man. It is claimed by many that sandy soils do not receive so much benefit as injury from fall plowing, as it is believed that by exposure to wind and rain, the light, soluble manures are exhaled, or washed out, and they receive little compensation for this waste in any fertility they derive from the atmosphere, and the action of frost, in return.

With clay soils, however, this objection does not apply. There is a strong attraction existing between the clay and those gases that are furnished by the atmosphere, snow, rains and dews. The clay, being thrown up and coming in contact with the ammonia and carbonic and nitric acids, which in the air, seizes upon them, and holds them for the future use of crops, while the great affinity of the ammonia and acids for manures effectually prevents the waste of such as are in the soil. The furrows of clay soils should be turned so that each layer on the preceding one, and should lie at an angle of forty-five degrees. For this purpose, the depth of the furrow should be three times its width; thus a furrow six inches deep should be nine inches wide. This proportion will allow the furrows to lie regularly and evenly and in the proper position for the drainage of the soil, the free circulation of air and the most efficient action of frosts, which in this way, have access to every side of them.

Clay soils, unless well drained, are so wet that they cannot be well and profitably worked early in the spring. By fall plowing, this evil is remedied to a great extent, especially if the furrows are laid as above recommended, for the open spaces between the bottoms of the furrows act as drains to carry off the superabundant moisture. Clay lands plowed in the fall are in a fine condition for sowing spring crops without further plowing though a thorough harrowing is beneficial. For planting, they should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator. —*Western Rural*.

## Signs of a Prosperous Farmer.

We clip from an exchange the following appropriate observation on the signs of a successful farmer and we earnestly commend them to the consideration of every thoughtful reaper.

When lights are seen burning in his house before the break of day, in winter especially, it shows that the day will never break on the breaking in of the winter adversity.

When you see him drive his wife instead of his work driving him, it shows that he will never be driven from good resolutions, and that he will certainly work his way to prosperity.

When he has a house separate from the main building purposely for ashes, and an iron or tin vessel to transport them, it shows that he never built his dwelling for a funeral pyre for his family, and perhaps himself.

When his hog-pen is boarded outside and in it shows that he is "going the whole hog or none" in keeping plenty inside his house and poverty out.

When his sled is safely housed in summer, and his farming implements covered both winter and summer, it plainly shows that he will have a good house over his head in the summer of early life and the winter of old age.

When his cattle are properly shielded and fed in winter, it evinces that he is acting according to Scripture, which says that "a merciful man is merciful to his beasts."

When he is seen subscribing for a newspaper and paying for it in advance, it shows that he is speaking like a book respecting the latest movement in agriculture, and that he will never get his walking papers to the land of poverty.

**SUET IN WHEAT**—Mr. H. M. Scudder furnishes the Mayville Eagle with the following "sure remedy" for smut:

"In passing through a portion of Mason county, during the summer, the writer of this noticed the ravages that smut has made in the wheat fields. There is an infallible preventive for this, in the application of the following preparation: To every 8 bushels of wheat dissolve one pound of blue stone in three gallons of milk-warm water, spread the seed wheat upon the barn floor and pour, by means of a water-pot, the preparation upon it. Let it remain forty-eight hours—then sow it. This preparation is a sure remedy for smut. The writer has seen it thoroughly tested. And I can assure the farming population that if they will give it a thorough trial, there will be no complaint of smut."

## Washington Territory.

In a letter to the Springfield Republican Mr. Bowles speaks of Washington Territory as follows:

It is not a little singular that only our forty-eighth State should bear the name of Washington? That it was left to this day and to this cornermost territory to enroll his name among the stars of the republic's banner? Washington Territory is the upper half of old Oregon, divided by the Columbia river and the fortieth parallel for the southern boundary, and extending up to the fortieth, to which, under the reaction from the unnatural Polk's "fifty-four forty or fight" pretensions, our northern line was ignominiously limited.

Its population is small, less than twenty thousand, and not likely to grow fast, or make it a State for some years to come, unless the chance, not probable, of rich gold and silver mines within its lines should find it with rapid immigration. But it holds sure wealth and a large future through its certain illimitable forests and its probable immense coal deposits. Of all its surface, west of the Colorado or Nevada mountains, not more than one-eighth is prairie or open land; the rest is covered by a growth of timber, such as, alike in density and in size, no other like space on the earth's surface can boast. Beyond the mountains to the east, the country partakes of the same characteristics as that below it, hilly, barren, unfruitful, whose chief promises and possibilities are in the cattle and sheep line. Its arable lands are few and far between, the forests are cleared or interrupted, less fertile than that of Oregon and California; but it suffices for its present population, and even admits of considerable exports of grain and meat for the mining populations in British Columbia, and will grow in extent and productiveness probably as fast as the necessities of the Territory require.

## Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.  
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

**TWO PASSENGER TRAINS**

Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.  
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.  
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

**LEAVE ARRIVE**

Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.  
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.  
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.  
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains.

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.  
H. P. RANSOM,  
March 10, 1865-tf Gen'l Ticket Agent

**J. M. GRAY,**  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.  
Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require. All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

**Gold! Gold!**  
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.  
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-tf.

**SPLENDID BARGAINS!**  
All Sure of their Money's Worth.

**W. Forsyth & Co.**  
39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau St.)  
offer for sale the following Magnificent List of  
Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.

EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!  
And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.

250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15.00 to \$150.00 each.  
200 Ladies' Gold Watches, from \$35.00 each.  
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15.00 to \$50.00 each.

5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.  
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3.00 to \$10.00 each.  
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$2.50 to \$5.00 each.

5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.  
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.  
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders, \$4.00 to \$5.00 each.

10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.  
Together with Ribbon Shells, Boson Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Bead Belts, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.

The articles in this stock are of the newest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.

**Certificates and Premiums.**  
Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3.75; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$50. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.

Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.

**AGENTS wanted everywhere.** Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address,  
W. FORTSYTH & CO.,  
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.

June 6-3m.

**HARLAN & HARLAN,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.  
March 16, 1865-tf.

**Kentucky River Coal.**  
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomorie, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, Feb 2 twtf

**THO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.  
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.  
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and all recent Circuit Courts.  
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.  
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

**J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.**  
**ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.  
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.  
February 22, 1860-tf.

## 1865 1865



**"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.**  
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

**"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.**  
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

**"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects.**  
Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fools, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.  
Beware of all worthless imitations. See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

**HENRY H. COSTAR.**  
Principal Depot 452 Broadway, New York.  
1865.

**INCREASE OF RATS.**—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

**1865.**  
**FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS** should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

**Old and young should use**  
**STERLING'S**  
**AMBROSIA**  
FOR  
**THE HAIR.**

It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.

**STERLING'S AMBROSIA**  
**MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,**  
**SOLE PROPRIETORS,**  
**NEW YORK.**

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.  
May 12, 1865-3m.

**ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!**  
Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.  
SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf

**JOHN MASON BROWN,**  
(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
**FRANKFORT, KY.**

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims.  
April 18, 1865.

**BURNAM & DICKSON,**  
**REAL ESTATE**  
—AND—  
**Insurance Agents.**

Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.

**BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.**  
Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Lands in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.

Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.

Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.  
June 13, 1865-6m.

**BOONE COUNTY COURT.**  
R A Edwards, Plaintiff,  
against  
Samuel Nye, Defendant.

**NOTICE.**  
The defendant, Samuel Nye, is notified that I will, on the first Monday in September next, move the Boone County Court to appoint Commissioners to convey to me the following real estate, by deed, to wit: lying in Walton, Boone county, Ky.,—Beginning at Sandner's corner, running Northward, with the turnpike, 40 feet thence Eastwardly to Arnold's line; thence 40 feet Southwardly, to Sandner's line; thence with his line to the beginning—it being the same for which I hold Samuel Nye's title bond, dated the 5th of April, 1852, I having paid all the purchase money for said property. This 25th of July, 1865.  
R. A. EDWARDS.

August 4, 1865—3 weeks—ad 1d.

## REWARDS.

### Proclamation by the Governor.

#### \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder Pat. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look.  
June 30, 1865-3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$300 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Calhoun Sisson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the Jailor of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof:

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers, sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten off some years ago, and weighs about 180 pounds.  
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$300 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that one STEPHEN LITTERAL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Litteral, and his delivery to the Jailor of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Sec'y. of State.  
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$300 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. MONTGOMERY, who was a resident of Montgomery county, and was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the Jailor of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 25th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion, and rough in manner and in language.  
Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$200 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been known to me that one JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Washer, in Morgantown, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the Jailor of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion, and rough in manner and in language.  
Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$200 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
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**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,** I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of Sept., A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

**THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,**  
By the Governor:  
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.  
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
About 24 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high, heavy built, black hair, florid complexion, and rough in manner and in language.  
Aug. 4, 1865-3m.

**DWELLING HOUSE FORSALE.**  
A DESIRABLE frame residence, situated in South Frankfort, containing 7 rooms; also Kitchen, Servant's Room, Wash House, Wood and Coal House, Stable and Corn Crib, and dairy; with a fine selection of Fruits, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums, Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants and a fine variety of Grapes—containing over 2 acres of ground.

For particulars, as to terms, &c., enquire of A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.  
July 14, 1865.

## COUNTING-HOUSE FOR 1865

1865.								1866.							
1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JAN.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		30	31					
	29	30	31												
FEB.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	FEB.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30	31	
	26	27	28	29	30										
	29	30													
MAR.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	MAR.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		26	27	28	29	30	31	
	26	27	28	29	30										
	29	30													
APR.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	APR.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30						
	30														
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	MAY.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	29	30	31			
	28	29	30	31											
JUN.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	JUN.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	25	26	27	28	29	30									